

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY, J

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer,
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In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

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Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come *free of postage*, directed "To the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Winthrop."

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1838.

RETURN OF THE FARMER.

After an absence of more than a year and a half, we have again returned to the town in which we first made our appearance. During our absence we have lost nothing in point of vigor or strength, and return in as healthy condition as when we left,—and while we would return our thanks to the old and tried friends of our youth, for their favors, we would say to them, that we shall abate nothing in our efforts to render ourself useful to them, and respectfully request a continuance of their favors, for which they shall receive our earliest attentions and best bow.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

We visited this splendid exhibition of specimens of the skill and industry of our mechanics and working men, their wives and daughters, but had not sufficient time to examine the whole of the articles presented so thoroughly as we could wish. Other engagements prevented us from making but one visit to the Hall; and that was principally occupied in the examination of the Agricultural Tools, of which there were some fine specimens.

The ploughs from the manufactory of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, were of their best models and finest finish. These ploughs have been considerably used in this County, and as far as we can learn have given good satisfaction. A machine for sowing seeds, which promises to be of much utility, with several other implements of husbandry, which are important and useful, and finished in a workmanlike manner were exhibited; and like all the tools we have seen from their manufactory, of the best materials. Mr. Ruggles was present, and with his usual degree of ardor and eloquence, set forth the claims of his tools to public favor, which we think ought not to be disregarded.

Mr. Prouty was present with ploughs of improved structure, from the manufactory of Prouty

and Mears, and gave ample proof of his ability, in a clear and convincing description of their excellence over common ploughs. The construction of this plough is such, that the beam is on a line with the point, and the greatest amount of pressure is upon the mould board, nearly under the beam, which requires much less force to draw it than the common plough; but on the other hand, the land-side of the plough is set out at the bottom, so as to cut the furrow bevelling, and cause it to fall in beside the one last turned. Now it appears to us, that as the furrow has to some extent to be raised from under the land from which it is cut, as much may be lost in doing this, as is gained by the advantage of draught mentioned. But we have no doubt it will make much handsomer and more perfect work in the hands of skillful workmen than the common plough. Prouty & Mears' Ploughs have been too long known to the public to need any recommendation as to their workmanship and materials. We will only add that we have always considered them equal to any ploughs made in New-England, and the specimens exhibited were equal to their best.

A machine for planting corn and other similar seeds, appeared to us to possess considerable merit from the simplicity of its construction, and the regularity and facility with which it would perform the operation. The name of the inventor we did not learn.

An improved grain cleanser for grist mills, invented by Mr. D. H. Cole, promises, according to the description given of it, to be of very great importance in preparing grain for grinding, and freeing it from all foul seed and smut for sowing. This is a very desirable object to farmers and millers, and we believe Mr. Cole's Machine will be found superior to any other now in use for this purpose.

A Washing Machine exhibited by Mr. Hovey, of Worcester, Mass., is the first one we ever saw that we think will answer any valuable purpose for cleansing clothes. It is a box set upon legs like a table, in which is a fluted cylinder, which turns with a crank. This cylinder revolves in a concave of small rounds, forming about a quarter circle, made in three parts—each part set upon springs, so that either will retreat to any desired distance, according to the thickness of the article put in to wash; and by rolling the cylinder back and forth, it operates on the same principle as the hands and the rubbing board, and with less exertion. Not a great deal of time would probably be saved by using this machine; but a boy a dozen years old can operate it as well as any other person.

A Machine propelled by hand power to go upon a rail path was in operation, which we think will some day be of much importance. Our citizens have hardly waked up to the important facilities for traveling and conveying heavy loads.

Among the productions of the earth, we noticed a specimen of *Broom Corn*, raised by Mr. Seth Clark, which was well grown, and gave ample proof of what the citizens of Maine may, and will some day do. There are a number of kinds of crops

which our State will produce, that are now unthought of, but will at no very distant day become common and profitable branches of agricultural industry.

The articles presented by females were numerous, splendid and beautiful. We had not time to examine them particularly, and can therefore only give them a general notice.

The specimens of Cabinet Furniture, and in fact, every article we saw, did great credit to the skill and industry of our State,—and told in most powerful language, that the march of our productive classes is *onward and upward*.

Br. Drew, of the Banner, in speaking of the Mechanics' Fair at Portland, says:

"We were sorry to see so little furnished by the mechanics in the towns on the Kennebec. They are not deficient in skill—a fact of which, we trust at the next Fair, they will furnish ample evidence."

In justice to the mechanics and artisans of the Kennebec it ought to be generally known that the proof the Banner alludes to, was prepared, and would have been presented, had any means of water conveyance been procured. We know of not less than eight or ten articles of machinery and implements of agriculture, highly useful and not in common use, that would have been at the Fair, could the proprietors of our steamboats have been induced to call at Portland, on their way to Boston, during the week of the Fair.

The agents of both the boats were repeatedly solicited, several weeks before the time, by different individuals, but would not consent to carry the articles. Therefore the fault should not be charged to our mechanics. Some few articles that were not too large, were sent by stage—it being the only convenient means of conveyance.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PUMPKINS AND POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR:—Will some of your experienced and calculating correspondents, (not excusing yourself,) please to give an answer to the following inquiry?

Which will fatten a beef creature or swine most, pound for pound, good ripe pumpkins, including their seeds, or potatoes—both in a raw or uncooked state? As it is presumed that both will be improved by boiling, which will be most benefitted for the use above named by that process?

We farmers ought to know such things, because one may be raised much easier than the other—ton for ton; besides, one may be transported to a distant market, while the other may not be. Such information may be exceedingly useful to the community. If a cart load of pumpkins is worth as much for the purposes named as the same quantity of potatoes, (supposing them of equal weight,) then, as their several prices have been in the market, something is wrong. I write for information.

Z.

N. B. I know that the same quantity of potatoes is heaviest—but *pound for pound* is intended.

IMPROVED BREED OF SHEEP.

DR. HOLMES:—Having taken great pains to improve the breed of sheep, I have endeavored to collect evidence, that I have in some measure succeeded in the attempt. You will therefore please insert in your Maine Farmer the following extracts from two letters received by me, as evidence from experienced farmers and good judges of the qualities that constitute a profitable sheep.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

Extract from Horace Wilder's Letter, dated North Dixmont, 27th Sept. 1838.

"The buck I bought of you (1-2 South Down and 1-2 the mixed breed, Dishley 3-8, Merino 1-8) served 45 ewes, and 45 lambs were dropped—all alive except one. One of my ewes proved with lamb about a month before the others,—at shearing time that was weighed with two of the best South Downs, and was two or three pounds lighter than they were, though a month older, and I think it was about the average weight of the flock at that time. As to their vigor and growth, they were decidedly superior to any flock of lambs that I ever raised. The lambs are remarkably docile and peaceable; as a matter of course, they feed well, and are fat early in the season. I think the South Down or a mixture of the South Down and Dishley will prove to be the best breed that we can have in this cold climate."

Extract from a letter from Moses Tabor, Esq. dated Vassalboro', 10th mo. 5th.

"Any person at all acquainted with the points or symmetry requisite to insure a healthy, vigorous animal, will see at a glance, that the South Down possesses them nearer to perfection than any other of our domestic animals. The full blood South Down buck was taken from thy flock the 28th or 9th of November last, when he had received no extra care or keeping, (then about 19 months old,)—the day following he was turned in with my ewes; from them by him we had 95 thriving lambs, not a feeble one in the number nor one lost excepting by some casualty. As they were so immensely large and strong, we washed several of them as soon as they were dry, say 9 hours old, average weight 11 to 12 lbs. At 15 days old some of them weighed 19 to 20 lbs and this too in the middle of the month of May, when the same had very much lost their appetite for hay and before grass had grown to give them much of a bite, as all know the last spring was cold and dry until the last of May. Some of the lambs have been weighed recently and average 65 lbs. at 5 months old, and in poor pasture, very poor, part of the Summer. The lambs appear altogether superior to any breed we have had in this section. My neighbors and others say they never saw such fine ones before. The full blood buck I had of thee (about 2 1-2 years old) has had no extra keeping except during the time of service with the ewes, when it had a few turnips or oats daily."

POTATOE TOPS FOR FODDER.

MR. HOLMES:—I have saved my potatoe tops for fodder for several years, and know from experience that they are as good as well cured clover hay for feeding cattle, horses or sheep, and they will eat them up as clean as they will hay. My flock of 16 sheep which are of a mixed breed of Devonshire and Merino, did not eat one hundred pounds of hay each or an ounce of any other kind of

food last winter except potatoe tops, and I never had sheep come out in the spring more healthy or in better condition. Their fleeces when sheared averaged four pounds each.—

I gather the potatoe tops at the time of digging the potatoes, and mow them away with straw, first pitching in a layer of straw and then a layer of potatoe tops. Throwing on a little salt I found to be advantageous. They will keep perfectly well in this way. If they are packed in solid by themselves they are liable to mould and rot, especially if they are somewhat green when collected.

WILLIAM BISHOP.

Montville, Oct. 11, 1838.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Ken. Co. Agricultural Society, was held in this town on Wednesday and Thursday last. It was more fully attended than usual; the number in attendance on the first day being estimated at nearly 3000.

The exhibition of working oxen far surpassed any former show, and by many good judges, who have attended many of the Cattle Shows in Massachusetts, is said to be the finest they ever saw. There were about one hundred and fifty yoke, in fine order and beautiful animals. We are told that they would bring from 150 to 200 dollars per yoke if they were put into the market for sale. Some persons who were present for the purpose of purchasing, offered 180 dollars a yoke for several yoke of them. The exhibition of all kinds of stock was very large and every animal was in fine condition. Fifty dollars a peice was offered for a number of the milch cows that were exhibited. Some of them are held at seventy-five dollars.

The articles manufactured by females would well compare with many of those exhibited at the Mechanics Fair Portland, and gave proof of the skill and industry of the females of Kennebec. Several specimens of sewing silk which appears but little, if any, inferior to the best Italian, were exhibited, proving most conclusively that silk may be produced in Maine as well as in other States.

The number and quality of Agricultural tools and machinery, were much better than at the Show of last year.

The fruits and specimens of crops were very excellent and very numerous; showing that farmers had done their duty in improving the favorable season.

As the Reports of some of the committees will be published in our paper to day, and the remainder in our next, we have not attempted to particularize; and will only add, that the whole exhibition was to our County as highly credible, as the Mechanics Fair at Portland, was to our State. It was an exhibition of which our farmers may justly be proud; giving further proof of what may be done by industry, perseverance and the blessing of Divine Providence.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

Holden at Winthrop, Oct. 10th and 11th, 1838.

REPORT ON HORSES.

To the Kennebec County Agricultural Society: Your committee to whom was referred the examination and decision for premiums on Horses, have attended to the duty assigned them and ask leave to submit the following report.

It is in the opinion of your committee that the horse *Bush Messenger*, presented by Benj. Palmer Esq., of Readfield, is the one enti-

tled to the premium by the rules of said Society. But yet your committee have a high opinion of the Horse *Exton*, presented by Thomas Pierce Esq. of Readfield, the stock of which we consider full equal to any that was presented from any other horse.

As the subscriber presented a breeding Mare for the premium, he was excused from serving on this committee, and it is the opinion of others of said committee that the Mare presented by James Fillebrown of Readfield, is entitled to the premium, as being the best breeding Mare. The two young Mares presented by Mr Varnum, of Wayne, are worthy of the recommendation of your committee. JAMES FILLEBROWN per order. Winthrop, October 10, 1838.

This may certify that I am acquainted with the horse *Exton*, owned by Capt. Thomas Pierce, of Readfield, and with the stock which is good. I have patronized him, and am fully satisfied with the fold, and should patronize him again in preference to any other horse in this county. JAMES FILLEBROWN.

The Committee on Bulls ask leave to submit the following.

REPORT.

We are fully aware of the importance of the subject submitted to our consideration, rearing neat stock is an important consideration in our agricultural community. Under a deep sense of our responsibility to the agricultural interest, we proceed to the duties assigned us.

In point of numbers and merit, we found the Bull department very well filled. There were ten Bulls offered for the Societies premium, and two bull calves. Several others were on the ground, but not entered for premium, which were fine animals and greatly enriched the Bull department, among which was one yearling bull, owned by Mr. Loyd Thomas of Winthrop, a fine animal and bids fair to assist in the march of improvement.

The bull offered by Mr. Joel White, Jr. four years old, sired by the Hercules, of the Durham short horn breed, his dam 3-4 of the blood of the well known Kezer bull, we consider a first rate animal, and entitled to the Society's first premium.

The bull offered by Col. Bean, three years old, sired by the full blood D. S. horn bull, Maine Denton his dam, half breed by the King bull, we consider him entitled to the Society's second premium.

The yearling bull offered by Mr. Howard Pettingill, is a noble animal sired by full blood Durham short horn bull, his dam half breed of the English, we think he is entitled to the Society's premium.

The bull calf offered by Mr Jos. W. Hains six months old of Durham short horn breed, we think he is entitled to the Society's premium.

Mr. Eliphalet Folsom, offered a very likely bull calf, 3-3 Devonshire breed, his dam 1-4 English.

Hiram Jackson, offered a pair of yearling bulls sired by Mr. Eliphalet Folsom's Bull of the Devonshire breed, these bulls bid fair for usefulness in the bull department. Several others were on the ground, very fine animals; but as our report is getting to be lengthy, we forbear to mention them in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

E. FREEMAN,
R. M. PINKHAM,
JOEL WHITE, Jr.

REPORT ON APPLES, PEARS, &c.

The Committee on Grapes, Pears, Apples and Water Melons, have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to-

submit the following report. In the exhibition of Grapes there was no competition. There was but one specimen entered, and that by Wadsworth Foster. They were the Isabella grapes, of large size and superior flavor; and in the opinion of your Committee he is entitled to the Society's premium for the best specimen of grapes.

Only one specimen of Pears was exhibited, and those by Thomas Jackson, of Winthrop. They were a winter pear of good size and fine flavor, and said to keep well; and your committee award him the premium offered by the Society on Winter Pears.

There were three competitors for the premium on winter apples. We first examined a specimen exhibited by Wadsworth Foster. They were the Spitsenburg apple, of a very large size, and most excellent flavor, and said to keep well through the winter. One lot was before us, exhibited by Samuel Webb, of Winthrop, called the Lambard apple, which we considered a fair specimen. Another lot, exhibited by Thos. Jackson, of Winthrop, was shown us, consisting of several different kinds, some of which were very good. After examining the several specimens, your com. were decided in awarding the Society's premium to Wadsworth Foster, for his Spitsenburg apples.

There were two specimens of Winter Apples from seedlings. One exhibited by John Fairbanks, of Winthrop, accompanied by a certificate stating that the tree was native, and from the seed, bears well, and is remarkable for its hardiness. The apples were of fair size, and good flavor, and said to keep well, as he had kept some of them perfectly sound two and a half years. Your Committee award him the premium for the best specimen of apples from seedlings. We also examined a specimen exhibited by Alfred Chandler, of Winthrop, called "Never equalled." They were of very large size and fine flavor.

There were four specimens of Fall apples before us. Oliver Foster exhibited a lot called the Fall sweetings, which were unusually large and of good flavor. One specimen of Franklin sweetings, exhibited by Alfred Chandler, of Winthrop, which we consider an excellent apple; another lot was shown us, offered by Thomas Jackson, which we consider a good quality of Fall Apples. We also examined a specimen exhibited by David Longfellow, called the Spice Sweetings, which were of good size, and a most delicious fruit, and your Committee cheerfully award him the Society's premium for the best specimen of Fall Apples.

Three specimens of Water Melons were exhibited,—and the premium was awarded to Eliab Allen, for one doz. of very large size and superior flavor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
ALDEN SAMPSON, *Per Order.*

REPORT ON DRILL MACHINE, &c.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society:—

Your Committee to award premiums upon Drill Machine, Machine for cutting Roots, Straw Cutter, Reaping and mowing Machine, Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain, and upon Compost manure, have attended to their limited duty, and submit their

REPORT.

Of Drill Machines, there was one entry by Mr. Levi Page, of Augusta. It was manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, and Mason. Your Committee examined it attentively. It was put in operation, by Mr.

Ruggles, one of the manufacturers, to the entire satisfaction of your Committee. The process of furrowing, sowing and covering, is all performed at one operation in a complete manner. The wheels can be easily regulated upon their axle, so as to sow any requisite width. The machine is so constructed that by means of slides, any required quantity of seed usually sown in drills, may be discharged. The seeds are not discharged by their gravity, but are conveyed to the holes in the slide by means of a spherical brush. Mr. Ruggles stated that one hand can furrow, sow and cover an acre in three hours. It was made in a durable manner, and finished in beautiful style. The price of one of these machines is \$15. We advise that at least each neighborhood should possess one. Although there was no competition with this machine, we think it richly deserves a premium. We therefore award to Mr. Page the premium offered by your Trustees.

Two machines for cutting roots were entered,—one by Mr. Levi Page, of Augusta, the other by Mr. Holman Johnson of Vassalboro'. The machine offered by Mr. Page, was manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. The roots are cut by knives bent in the shape of a staple, each end inserted in a revolving wooden roller: A balance wheel is attached to it to regulate its motion. The price is \$12. We saw it expeditiously chop a lot of potatoes into good shape. We judge it a machine which will well answer the purpose for which it is intended, although we have some objection to the price of the machine. We award to Mr. Page the Society's premium for the best machine for cutting roots. And we advise each farmer who keeps a large stock to raise a thousand bushels of roots per annum, and to purchase one of these machines.

We wish to make some remarks concerning Mr. Johnson's machine. It is a machine invented and made by himself, for his own use. We make no objection to it on this account. It is simple in its construction. The knives are fixed on the side of a plane which plays up and down like a saw-mill gate. This plane is supported in a frame, and suspended from a pole spring. It is operated by the right hand, and fed by the left hand. Mr. Johnson operated upon some turnips, and a pumpkin with despatch. It left them in 'good shape.' But then the danger in feeding this machine was 'such a caution,' we dare not recommend it, lest we should be the means of reducing the fingers of the public to the roots—not to vegetables, but to stumps—not by mathematical operation, but by surgical! Indeed, the 'scars of honorable war' upon Mr. Johnson's fingers, furnished ocular demonstration that his machine was not to be tampered with by boys, nor even by old men! However, your Committee are of opinion that this invention would be more valuable to the agricultural community than the one to which we award the premium, could the operation be performed by the foot instead of the hand, and could the danger in feeding be obviated by a suitably constructed hopper—which two improvements we consider perfectly practicable.—Then every farmer could avail himself of a cheap, expeditious and safe root cutter. Any commonly ingenious farmer could make one in a rainy day, with the assistance of a blacksmith an hour or two.

Your committee, in conclusion, are sorry to say there were no entries of any other agricultural machine which came under their Jurisdiction. We would say, however, that

Mr. Lincoln, of Hallowell, exhibited a machine at the Show, which he could not enter for premium, as it was not made in the County. It is, we think, rather complicated in its machinery, but does the business of straw cutting right. MOSES B. SEARS,

Per Order.

HULLING MILL.

St. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 23, 1832.

To the Editor of the Maine Temperance Gazette:

In your paper of the 20th inst. you solicit information relative to our mills for hulling oats. We have to remark that our method of hulling differs in no essential particular from that adopted in various parts of the United States. In drying the oats preparatory to hulling, we have constructed a kiln which is heated by steam, which is found preferable to the former method of allowing the smoke to pass through the oats. We have also an apparatus for sifting, propelled by water, by which much labor is saved, and the work better done than by the former mode. These improvements, if of sufficient importance, to be adopted in constructing other mills, should be examined by workmen competent to construct them, and we therefore forbear to describe them particularly.

Hulling mills for oats are common in this section of Vermont, and are of incalculable advantage to the inhabitants, particularly when the crop of wheat and corn is short. In this latitude oats are regarded the surest crop the farmer can cultivate. Oat meal, as now manufactured, is a palatable and wholesome substitute for flour, and can always be afforded at lower rates than other bread stuffs. It is also found to be a valuable article for fattening hogs, and many of our best farmers use it exclusively for this purpose, with the full conviction of its economy and of its properties for improving the quality of their pork. With true regard,

Your ob't servants,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS, & Co.

P. S. You speak of "information with respect to a machine for hulling barley and oats." It may not be improper to remark that the ordinary mode of hulling oats is by means of common granite mill stones, with bird's eye dressing, which are made to run with much precision and great velocity, so far apart as not to crack the kernel, and yet so close as to remove the hull of the oats.

Keep debt and credit both with yourself and others; by this you can tell at any moment how your affairs stand. If you keep a journal and ledger never omit to make every entry into your journal at the time of the transaction, and in the proper manner.

CLOVER AND PLASTER.—We are happy to hear that the benefits from the use of these two handmaids of agriculture, have been so strikingly conspicuous of late among the farmers and planters of the lower counties of the western shore of this State, (Md.) that the orders for them in this market the present season have been doubled in amount to what they were last year. This looks well, and proves conclusively, that the spirit of improvement is abroad.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

A writer in the Genesee Farmer says, "When I was a school boy I had a large wart upon my thumb. My teacher told me to rub it against my front teeth as soon as I awoke in the morning, for a number of mornings, and it would soon disappear. I obeyed, and my wart disappeared in less than two weeks, without pain, except in the act of rubbing. I may add that I have had warts at times since, (being now 54 years of age,) and the same means applied for a short time always removed them."

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

COLLECTOR'S BOND.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish you to inform me whose duty it is to keep the Collector's Bond. You say that the Bond must run to the Town, and the Town Clerk must put the same on file. I want you to say whether the bond must remain with the Clerk, or be given to the Town Treasurer for safe keeping. The Bond used to be given to the Treasurer, and the Treasurer claims that the law respecting the keeping the bond has not been altered.—Please give us an answer soon, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Carmel, Sept. 22d, 1838.

In some cases the Treasurer is the Collector, and where this is the case, there would be a manifest impropriety in giving him his own bond for safe keeping. And in case an action is to be brought on such bond, it must be brought in the name of the inhabitants of the town, it should be kept in such place that the most convenient access can be had to it by the person whose duty it is to bring the action. And as all bonds should be entered upon the records of the town, so that a copy can be obtained if the original be lost, we know of no good reason why they should not remain with the town Clerk unless wanted by the person whose duty it is to commence a suit thereon. We are not aware of any law which makes it particularly the duty of the Treasurer to keep the bonds of the several town officers; although such a law may exist.

If the office of Treasurer and Collector be vested in distinct persons, it then becomes the duty of the Treasurer to prosecute the Collector for delinquency,—and of course, he must, in such case, have the bond, otherwise he could not perform the duty required of him by law.

There are several kinds of property belonging to towns, which the law does not point out in whose hands it shall be kept. The Statute Laws, for instance, are provided for the use of the town; and we were once acquainted in a town where the Clerk, Treasurer and Selectmen, claimed to keep them. The Clerk on the ground that all the books of the town belonged in his office. The Treasurer on the ground that it was his duty to take charge of all the property of the town; and the Selectmen, because they had more use for them than the others. In all cases where there is no law directly to the point, custom must be the guide,—and from investigation we find that in most towns, where business is well conducted, the bonds are permitted to remain the Town Clerk's office, after being recorded, until wanted by the proper functionary, and then delivered over to him on demand.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

SUPERIOR COURT, SEPT. 15.

JUDGE JONES Presiding.

William H. Gregory vs. Joseph Wallis.

This was an action on a promissory note, passed in payment for real estate in the year 1836.

As the transaction which gave rise to the present suit has been already detailed in this paper, it will not be necessary to give more than a short summary of it.

In the Summer of 1836, the plaintiff went among his acquaintances in this city, and told them that he had the option of purchasing a farm of 123 acres of land, adjoining the village of Ithaca, for \$80,000, and that it was so great a bargain at that price, that if he could by any means accomplish the purchase, he would buy it himself, but as he was unable to purchase the whole of it, he wished to get some

other persons to take shares in it. So highly did he commend the location of the farm, and so successfully did he represent its present and prospective value, that he induced a number of persons, amongst whom was the defendant, to purchase the farm in shares, and gave their notes to Gregory for part of the purchase money, and gave mortgages on the land for the remainder. While Gregory was negotiating the sale of the farm, he invariably told the persons about to purchase it, that he had no interest whatever in the sale of the farm, except his getting a share in it.

Some time after the farm was thus sold, the share holders discovered that Gregory had himself purchased the farm from a man named McCormack, for \$50,000, with the proviso, that in the deed of sale from McCormack to Gregory, \$80,000 should be mentioned as the purchase money. On making this discovery, several of the share holders refused to pay their notes, and Gregory commenced suits against some of them, and afterwards compromised the matter by returning their notes to them, on their paying the costs of suit, and assigning their interest in the land to persons chosen by Gregory.

On the present trial several of the share holders deposed to the misrepresentations made by Gregory to them, but there was no evidence to show that he made similar misrepresentations to the defendant. And it was contended on the part of the plaintiff that any misrepresentations which Gregory made to the other share holders, was not to be taken as proof that he had also made misrepresentations to the defendant.

The Court charged the Jury, that if they considered that the fact of the plaintiff having made the alleged representations to several other share holders was sufficient ground for assuming that he had made similar representations to the defendant, then the Jury ought to find for the plaintiff, but if not, they ought to find for the defendant.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is by comparison that we estimate the value and qualities of things. If our stock of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are as good as any in our neighborhood, or as any that we may have noticed, we call them good. We have good crops of corn, and grain of all kinds, if we see no better; and a good or poor farm by the same comparison. But when we extend our researches a little beyond our own precincts, we often find that what we have been accustomed to call good or poor, will not be applicable in the same sense that we have heretofore viewed the terms, and a different standard is necessary. Some after visiting the Rock River or Black Hawk country, come home with different ideas of the quality of soils, and look upon their heretofore good farms, with an eye of indifference, and nought will do but to sell off and commence anew in the wilds of the farther west. They are highly delighted with the rich prairie country, and dwell largely on the advantages of a settlement there, but are very careful to leave the disadvantages untold. They are too often partial in their comparisons, and forget that the soil of their farms is susceptible of great improvement, and that they possess many comforts and privileges at home, that they must for a long time be deprived of in their new location. Such perhaps had better migrate, and leave their improvements to be occupied by those better able to appreciate their value, and with minds imbued with the spirit necessary to a further improvement.

Such persons extend their comparisons for a different object. They see and hear of a land more productive than their own, without that itching desire to pull up stakes and make many sacrifices for the purpose of occupying it; knowing full well that all cannot abide in one place, they feel satisfied with their location, but set themselves about improving their own soil with the means they possess—and they will soon find they need not go from home to look for the standard of excellence, for they have it on their own premises.

Because a man has a farm inferior to his neighbor's, or that some distant place is better than the land in his vicinity, we conceive to be no reason for him to change his location, if he is otherwise suited. Various motives and causes often make it

proper to change, but when a man is fully determined to make the best of his situation, and set about improving his soil, improving his crops, improving his stock; he is at the same time improving his mind; and his children are not forgotten; for improvement is his motto, and it is adhered to in all the various departments of his household—he will generally find it as profitable to remain at home, and enjoy the comforts of an older settlement.

We hardly thought of lecturing on emigration when we commenced this article, but wished to impress on the minds of our farmers the importance of improving their farms, and systems of farming.

A pretty uniform system of farming is adopted in new settlements, and for aught we know as good as any; but after a considerable portion of the farm becomes cleared, it is time to look towards the introduction of the improvements of older settlements. We are favored with varieties of soil, adapted to the raising of different articles of produce, and in order to farm it profitably, we must as far as possible suit the crop to the soil. Wherever the soil will admit of it, a rotation of crops is desirable, and on almost every farm a portion of the land can be profitably occupied in this way; but much of the land through the central parts of our state is much better adapted to growing grass than grain; and on such land it would be improper to make the raising of corn and fattening of hogs the main business. Here the raising and keeping of cattle will be more profitable. Again on the dry and rich soil of the river bottoms, corn is the most appropriate crop with a rotation of other grains. By a little observation, a farmer will discover the most profitable course of culture, and on lands adapted to the purpose he ought not to remain contented with smaller crops than are obtained in older settlements of inferior soil. "What has been done can be done again," is a remark frequently made, and we see no reason why a farmer who has good corn land should be satisfied with fifty bushels to the acre when one hundred can be obtained. We have seen the land and the stalks, from which 127 1-2 bushels of shelled corn were taken from the acre, and in several instances over 150 have been obtained, in the state of New-York; it was by manuring and superior cultivation that it was done. Let us bestow the same care, and much larger crops than we now get, will be the result. Just so with stock, and every production of the farm.

Much land that is now unfit for grain, by proper draining may be made excellent for the purpose.—When a farmer is fully resolved to make every improvement in his power, he will find many ways of doing it he had not before thought of. One of the most important consideration will be the saving of manual labor; for which purpose machines of various kinds are in use in the east; some of which will soon be introduced among us.

When one or more individuals in a neighborhood are fully impressed with the necessity, and a desire for improving their farms, their example will have a very beneficial influence. The standard of excellence will be raised, and others will follow their example. Many who are trudging along in their half measures, would not rest satisfied with their imperfect and unprofitable system, when they saw their neighbors enjoying superior comforts, and realizing greater profits in consequence of the improvements they have adopted.—Much good will result from the spirit of improvement when it becomes general. Roads will be vastly improved. Schools will be better supported, and the minds of the people better informed; and may we not reasonably suppose their morals will be improved?—*Indiana Farmer.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

According to present appearances, but few people will starve to death in this country for a year to come. There will be plenty in the land, or we shall be much mistaken. Cheering are the farmer's prospects in all parts of our country. No class better deserves the good fortune than the industrious cultivators of the soil. A better promise of abundant crops has not transpired at this season within the memory of our oldest citizens. The producer and consumer may now be glad together—the former will have an unusual abundance, to

spare, and the latter will obtain more for his money. The poor man comes in, too, for a share of rejoicing—let him rejoice. With ordinary industry and prudence he may have all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. To rich and poor the chance for good living was never more encouraging, and this eating business is quite important to our comfort, say what you will, Dr. Graham and Professor Sawdust. The prosperous condition of our agriculture will, doubtless, have a powerful tendency to restore the monetary affairs of the nation to a more sound and healthy condition, and to revive our drooping commerce. The late commercial revulsion will soon pass away, but the memory of it should long endure and long admonish us eloquently—that if it was produced by the tyranny and madness of party we should guard against such a calamity in future—that if it was the offspring of a wide spread spirit of insane speculation we should endeavor to prevent its recurrence—that if it was caused by buying many millions more of foreign commodities than all our exports amounted to, we should depend, to a greater extent, on the development of our own resources. But animating are the prospects now before us; and weak and wicked is the heart, and blind and benighted is the mind that can return no thanks to our over-ruling beneficent God, for his goodness to us.—*Silk Grower.*

SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT.

RICHMOND, Ky., August 6th, 1838.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:—SIR:—Having derived much valuable information from your interesting paper, I feel the injunction upon me, as an imperfect *quid pro quo*, to communicate to you the subjoined manner of selecting seed wheat.

Many years ago, a farmer in this quarter, who cultivated the same variety of wheat and in the same manner as did his neighbors, was known to have a yield of a third more to the acre. Upon inquiry as to the cause, the unsatisfactory answer was given—"I sow barrel seed." The neighbors purchased of him their seed wheat, and the first year had a yield equal to his; but selecting their seed as formerly, the second and third crops were but little, if any better, than was raised by them previous to their purchase of seed. They again purchased, and their fourth crop was equal to the first, but their fifth and sixth crops were like their second and third. How to solve this apparent mystery, caused many a neighborhood consultation and discussion. The vendor of the seed, saw too inviting a prospect to make money from the sale of seed wheat to induce him to disclose the manner of its preparation, and he struggled to keep it concealed. It was ultimately discovered, however, and was as follows:

When you are ready to get out your wheat, place a barrel or box in your stack yard, open at one end; before you pass the bundle to the treading floor, give it one or two strokes across the open end of the barrel or box, by which, the best matured grains will shatter off; then winnow and use for seed.

Thus selected it will be far preferable to the seed prepared by running it through a coarse sieve; for it is known to every observant farmer, that many of the largest grains of both wheat and rye are unripe or diseased, and yet these do not shatter out as easily as those which are perfectly ripe.

W. C. G.

SELLING GRAIN.

We think there can be but little doubt that in most cases the best time by far for the farmers to dispose of their surplus produce, is after harvest and before the closing of the canal. Where there is much sowing to be done, as there usually is in Western New-York, the disposing of one crop must give way to the preparations for another, even at the risk of a little loss; but where there is no difficulty in the way, nine times out of ten loss is sustained by not disposing of the crop in the fall. There are conclusive reasons why this must be the case, admitting the prices are the same in the fall of one year, and the summer of the succeeding one.

The shrinkage and waste of grain when

kept over the winter, may be mentioned as the first source of loss to the farmer. Farmers in general are not aware of the deficiency created by the action of these two causes. Experiments carefully conducted have shown that the shrinkage alone, in wheat, corn and barley, in the course of the year, that is, from the time it is marketable at harvest, till harvest comes again, varies from five to eight per cent.; and the loss from handling, by mice, &c., has been estimated at nearly as much more. That the loss from both causes will not fall short of ten per cent. in the course of the year can scarcely be doubted; and it will not be less in the case of oats and peas. In addition to this sum lost by shrinkage, &c., there is that occasioned by the not having the use of the money for which the wheat or other grain would have sold, and this, if a year should intervene, would be seven per cent. more.

Let us see what the farmer who has one hundred bushels of wheat to sell in October loses by keeping it to July, or nine months, allowing prices to be the same. By selling in October he gets one hundred and fifty dollars, when wheat is one dollar and fifty cents a bushel, and the interest of this sum for nine months, seven dollars and 87-100, making \$157.87 for his wheat. If he keeps his wheat nine months, and sells for the same price that he could have got in the fall, he loses the shrinkage, &c. amounting to 11.25, and to this must be added the interest on what he might have had in the fall, making together no less than \$19.12, on one hundred bushels of wheat. If we have erred in this calculation, or if there is proof that the shrinkage and loss is less than we have stated, we shall be happy to be set right, as this is a matter of no trifling importance to our farmers, involving as it does nearly twenty per cent. of their sales, and in some cases perhaps all their profits.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

A practical farmer whose livelihood depends upon his calling, should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglects his farm for any thing else, he is generally a loser both in interest and credit. Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of a slovenly farmer. "I went by the field of the slothful—and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was all broken down."

Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth, or spending thy time at the tavern, or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office.—Better mind thine own proper business, "else shall thy poverty come as an armed man." A farmer on the other hand who keeps his land and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even if Solomon himself were passing by. Every passing traveler no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm, than he honors the proprietor in his heart.—The proprietor moreover is sure to receive for his pains, something that is more solid than honor. A comfortable decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to Him only whose is the earth and the fulness thereof.

BOOK FARMING.

But will any one say that this book farming is all nonsense? It answers no purpose? How is a true thing the worse for being printed? and how much easier it is to detect a printed lie, than one that goes from

mouth to mouth with instant variations. You have the facts put down so that they cannot be altered. And if it depends upon one man telling his neighbor, and he another, the fourth man's story bears scarcely any resemblance to the first. It might, indeed, come back to the first man as a piece of great news. Carpenters, mill-wrights, and workers in metals, all study their books. Cloth dressers, dyers and distillers have their books. A farmer will hunt up an old newspaper to find somebody's new way of curing hams; but if he is asked to read in a book a way of increasing his crops, his answer is, pshaw!—don't know at all about it!—*Address before the Union Ag. Society.*

WOODLANDS

That the woodlands of our country have decreased and are decreasing to a most alarming extent, no one can doubt; and when we remember the great quantity of wood annually required for fuel, fencing and building, and see little or no effort made to supply the loss, we feel that the subject of planting trees for timber, as well as for ornament, cannot be too earnestly pressed upon the attention of the owner or cultivator of the soil. The great difficulty in any undertaking of this kind appears to lie in the time that will be required before any actual return can be realized from the capital required to be invested. Men should always, however, remember that all their thoughts and their labors should not be for to-day, but that true greatness takes in the future as well as the present—contemplates the wants of posterity as well as our own; and if MONEY ALONE is the object of exertion, finds by matter of fact calculation, that lands planted with timber will in thirty years pay a better interest than the same amount expended in State Stocks.

In any arrangements respecting woodlands the first care of the farmer or land owner should be to save what he has, and place it in the best condition for increase. No matter what the kind of timber may be; experience shows that where woodlands are protected, young trees will rapidly spring up to supply the place of those taken away, and that either from seeds, or from suckers springing from the stump or the roots, the drain will be more than supplied so far as number is concerned. Where lands left for wood are allowed to be a thorough fare for cattle and sheep, the growth of young timber is impossible. The shoots are destroyed as soon as produced, and all the efforts of nature to supply the waste must be in vain. When it is desirable to produce a thick growth of young timber in a grove or wood lot, let it be thoroughly enclosed, and there can be no doubt as to the result; in a few years, thinning will be required instead of planting, and it should too be remembered, that in this case the timber grown is of the kinds adapted to the soil, stands where it is wanted, and can be multiplied to any desirable extent.

But in many cases it is requisite to plant new varieties, and where new woodlands are to be commenced, a knowledge of the kinds best adapted to the soil, or for the purposes intended, whether fuel or timber, should be obtained. In such cases recourse should be had to seeds, unless nurseries of forest trees are at hand, which can hardly be expected where planting to any considerable extent is to be performed. The seeds of forest trees have been divided into five varieties, the most of which require different soils, and different treatment in preparing and planting. 1st. The farinaceous or nut seeds such as the oak, chestnut, beech, walnut, elm, maple and bass-

wood, sycamore and ash; with many shrubs, such as hazel, alder, &c. 2d. *Hard seeds*, or stones enclosed in pulpy fruit. Of this class are the cherry tree, pear, crab, thorn, mountain ash and others. 3d. *Leguminous* or bean seeds, of which the Locust (yellow and honey) and the laburnum, are the only varieties of forest trees or shrubs. 4th *Light seeds*, under which may be enumerated the poplar, smooth elm, and the tree willows.— 5th. *The resinous seeds*, or those belonging to the spruce, pine and fir trees.— *Genesee Farmer.*

PUNCTUALITY.

We have received a copy of an address delivered by Mr. Charles Holden, before the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, on the subject of punctuality, which is fraught with that sound and sterling good sense, with which whatever comes from his head or his heart, so abundantly abounds. If our limits would permit, we would publish the whole of it, but must content ourselves with making the following extract.

How frequently is the remark made, by one friend to another, I want such a job done, who is the best man to do it? And how often the reply has been—Mr. A. is a capital workman, but so dilatory that you can make no calculation when your work will be finished.

How ruinous is such a habit to a Mechanic's success in business. As soon as it is well known that he is unfaithful to his promises, his good customers begin to leave him. They intend to pay for their articles, and they must have them punctually. The customers left to a Mechanic whose reputation is established for this system of deceiving—of promising without performing—are those who are not prompt to pay in their turn—and have therefore been turned away where Mr. Punctuality hangs out his sign: For he has business enough to do for those who have learned his value, and will promptly pay for his labor. How such a want of fidelity must weigh a man down! He works as hard, and often harder, after his fashion, than the one just named—but from this vile habit that has fastened upon him, is always behind his work.—And his apprentices, with this influence, go forth into the world to provide for themselves—to erect their shop somewhere, and earn a livelihood. But how they have been mis-educated! Their master may have been an ingenious workman—he may have learned them the most intricate refinements of his trade—but he has also fastened upon them that, which, with all their skill, will very likely be a hindrance to them all their lives. A five or six years example has made them negligent to fulfil their promises—has inducted them into the same procrastinating habits which so injured their master. Like the youth, who, living within the influence of an intemperate father, sees the effects of his indulgence with horror at first—but in whom every repetition subdues a little of that horror—until, when the lad reaches manhood very likely he sees nothing objectionable in indulging, and probably not only becomes a drunkard himself but plunges into other vices incidental to that habit—so will this example of the master, in nine cases in ten, not only undermine professional integrity, but it will also affect the moral man: And Punctuality in business will not be more neglected than will Punctuality in the duties of the citizen, the husband, the father. If it were my son, I would rather, at the end of seven years' ap-

prenticeship, he should leave the workshop totally ignorant of the trade for which he entered, than that he should come out nicely versed in his trade, but with his morals affected by a looseness in his veracity—by a disregard of his pledged word—tainted by the wicked thought, that if not bound by a written bond, he is not liable to fulfil—as though the mere forming of a few letters upon paper beneath a promise, were any more binding upon an honest man, than words spoken—with that oracular power God has given us—by the tongue and from the heart!

It may with truth be said, that the mechanic who invariably finishes his work at the time appointed—whose name is up for punctuality—in ordinary times, never will be obliged, for want of work to stand at his shop door idle. He will be sought after, for this virtue, which so commends itself to all. And he cannot learn an apprentice one rule in the whole catalogue relative to his trade, of more importance than this—*never promise unless you are morally certain you can fulfil.*

SUMMARY.

✍ Publishers with whom we exchange will please direct their papers to WINTHROP, instead of Hallowell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are gratified to find that our friend "J. H. J." has not forgotten us.—His communication is unavoidably left until next week to make room for the Reports of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society. "E. G. B." and several others are also left out for the same reason. They shall appear soon; and we will hereafter endeavor to be prompt in attending to their favors. Will they please to direct to Winthrop instead of Hallowell?

GRAPES.—A fine specimen of Isabella grapes raised by Mr. Stuart Foster, of this town, was left at our office last week. They are fully equal to any we ever saw in Massachusetts. This variety is considered the most hardy and best adapted to our climate. Mr. Foster can furnish roots or cuttings to those who may want.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECKS, AND LOSS OF LIVES. On the 7th of September, a severe gale was experienced off Cape Florida. The French brig Courier de Vera Cruz, Jules Julian, from Havana, bound to Bordeaux, with a cargo of sugar, segars, &c., was driven ashore in the night of the 7th, about 12 miles north of Cape Florida Light—only 7 out of 16 souls saved. Brig and cargo totally lost. The survivors rescued from the devouring ocean, were soon visited by a large party of armed Indians, who spared their lives because they were Frenchmen, saying they only killed Americans.

September 9, 1838.

The brig Export, C. M. Merrill, of Kennebunk, sailed from Matanzas on the 4th instant, with a cargo of fifteen hundred and seventy-nine boxes of sugar and one bag of coffee, bound for Boston, on the 7th, while lying to, she struck on Ledberry Reef, the sea running mountains high. The brig bilged in fifteen minutes; we got out our long boat and made for the shore, and narrowly escaped being drowned. The brig is partly broken in two, and she will be a total loss: but a part of the cargo will be saved. About an hour previous to our striking, a ship struck very near us, all hands had left the ship, and are probably lost. She went to pieces,—her cargo was rail-road iron, machinery, and dry goods.

The sloops Alabama, Dread and Caution, of Mystic, bound to this port, drove ashore and were lost in the same gale. The only survivor yet ascertained is Joseph Noble.

The schooner Caroline, of Key West, lying at anchor off Caesar's Creek, during the gale, drove from her moorings out on the reef, struck and sunk. Master and crew all lost.

The schooner Caledonia, —, from Havana,

bound to New Orleans with a cargo of sugar, coffee and segars, was totally lost on the Coloradoes, on or about the 8th of September.—Fate of the crew unknown.

The same paper (Key West Floridian, of Sept. 15,) that brings the above disastrous intelligence also brings the account of the loss of one Portland vessel,—the Alna. The Alna sailed from Portland some time in August, for St. Jago. Arriving at St. Jago, she took freight for Boston, and with the vessels named above, was wrecked upon the coast about the same time and near the same place. Every man on board, except one, a Dutchman, was massacred by the Indians!—He was spared at the time of the general slaughter, and subsequently hid himself in the hold of the brig. During all one day and night the Indians kept up a horrible 'pow-wow' aboard the brig; they were about fifty in number. The next day the Indians left the brig for a short time, when the poor man crept from his hiding place, discovered and hailed the wrecking sloops America and Mt. Vernon, and by them was taken off, the Indians again appearing in sight after he had left the brig. The Indians wrecked the brig.

Charles Thomas, of Portland, was captain of the Alna, and Andrew Plummer, mate. Three of the seamen also belonged to Portland. The Alna, we understand, was insured.

Key West, Sept. 22, 1838.

We have learned that the crew of still another vessel were taken from the boats by our wreckers. They were from the schr. Palestine of Bangor, Capt. Phillipsbrook, from Matanzas, bound to Boston, with a cargo of molasses. She was caught in the same gale, and every rag of her canvass and every spar blown and torn from her, without materially injuring her hull. Not exactly liking to navigate the ocean in such an unmanageable craft as their schr. then was, they abandoned her, and were all saved. But the hull kept on her course upon her own hook, apparently determined to proceed on her voyage to Boston, crew or no crew.

Brig Ann, Kilgore, from Portland for Havana, was capsized, dismasted, and filled in a gale, Sept. 3d—captain and crew taken off and carried to New-York.

Brig Portland, Buxton, from Baltimore for port Spain, was capsized and abandoned Sept. 14. Capt. and crew taken off by Eng. Brig Albion.

The brig Toma, Hutchins, from Portland for Trinidad, has been abandoned at sea. Crew taken off 19th ult.

Brig Atlas, from Portland for Cuba, was lost in the late gales.

Brig Wave, Lewis, of Hallowell, from St. Marks, via Key West, for New-York, with cotton, tobacco, and cigars, was found ashore at Metomphia Beach, Accomack Co. Va. 22d ult. The mate had died about ten days before; and the captain being dangerously ill, his crew exhausted, his sails blown away, and no one to navigate the vessel, had run her ashore. Capt. L. was taken to the house of Mr. Thos. Cropper, commissioner of wrecks, and died 25th. The cargo was saved in tolerable order; but the vessel had gone to pieces.—She was insured \$5000 in Boston, 1000 in New-York. 130 bales of cotton were insured in Boston, and part in New-York.

The Brig Paulina, of Portland, was abandoned quite a wreck, about 150 miles to the East of Abaco: crew taken off by schr. Clide.

A singular Case. The Louisville Journal says: "A Mr. Edmund Keene Burke, of Mobile, a most unfilial young reprobate, was recently ridden on a rail by the citizens of that place, for breaking two of his father's ribs, and running away with a third; that is to say, he ran away with his old father's young wife, his own step-mother, and married her!"

Tall Corn from little kernels grow. Jesse L. Barber, Esq. of Canton, has Corn growing in his garden, which measures 14 feet 9 inches in height. The top of one ear is 11 feet and 7 inches from the ground. *Hartford Courant.*

A Lecture Taller.—Our Canton friend must own but. Mr. E. Fessenden, of the Eagle Tavern in this city, has raised two stalks of corn in his yard, one measuring 15 feet 8 inches in height. The top of the ear on the highest stalk was 12 feet 4 inches.—*Hartford Patriot.*

Col. R. E. W. Earle, a portrait painter of some celebrity, who has for many years been an inmate of Prest. Jackson's family died on the 16th ult. at the hermitage.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 29th day of November to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving in that state.

A Mouthful for Hungry Expectants.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald of the 18th, says the schooner Toledo, Capt. Schoville, cleared yesterday morning for Buffalo, having the following articles of freight, viz: 3152 bushels wheat; 1200 barrels flour; 33 tierces wheat; 2 hogsheds tobacco, in all, about 235 tons.

The Merrimac county (N. H.) cattle show will be held at Contoosookville, Hopkinton, the 18th, & 19th inst.

Good Work. George Low aged 15 years, and Crosby Clements aged 14, both living in Frankfort, last Friday, dug and placed into a cart, fifty bushels of potatoes, each. This is what we call a smart business, and if any other two boys, can have as much said of them, we should like to know, who they are.

The Nashville whig says:—we see it stated that the wheat crop in Kentucky is so abundant that it will not command more than fifty cents a bushel.

THE GRAIN MARKET IN NEW-YORK.—Flour has gradually given way in our city through the past week, from \$9, at which it was held last Saturday, and on Thursday to \$8.50, at which Westerns was sold on that day. We believe this is very near what the price should be, and doubt its being essentially lower this year. Of course those that bought all they could lay their hands on at \$9.50, have not made their fortunes. The fall is general: at Rochester, the last price quoted was \$8.50, but it is lower by this time. At Alexandria, D. C., the price on Monday was \$7.27. At Cleveland, Chicago, and throughout the Western country, the price was quite reasonable at our last advices, but it probably has been up since on the strength of the advices from Europe, and will now be down again. We trust the late rains have extended over all that section, and that the mills are by this time in full operation.

Corn sold here on Thursday at \$1.01; Rye at \$1.04. We believe this is about right.

Cotton, ashes, and fish are quick at rather better prices. Most domestic goods, and indeed all goods and products are in better demand than they have been for many months, and bring satisfactory prices.

AN EXCELLENT PICKLE FOR BUTTER.—One gal of water, 2 qts. rock salt, 1-4 lb. loaf sugar, 2 oz. saltpetre, well boiled and skimmed. Cover the butter entirely with this pickle, and it will keep sweet the year round.

CIDER.—If a pound of good fat chalk, and a pound of fresh beef be put in each barrel of cider, it will prevent fermentation, serve to feed the liquor, and keep it sweet; we have drank cider which had thus been kept well seven years.—Ed. Far. & Gar.

Post Masters appointed. Thomas J Southard, Richmondville, Lincoln Co. Maine.

The Post Office at Patricktown, Lincoln Co. has been discontinued.

John Gowes, Esq has been appointed Postmaster at Emery's Mills, Shapleigh, in place of Colonel John Traston.

John Jacob Aster, of New York, is said to be worth the trifling sum of twenty five million of dollars—more than twice the amount left by Stephen Gerard.

MARRIED,

In Portland, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev Mr. Chickering, Mr. John Rangely, of Farmington, to Miss Mary C., youngest daughter of Ebenezer Webster, Esq. of Portland.

In Portland, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Dwight, Mr. Wm. C. Hinkley, to Miss Emily E. Mann, all of Portland.

In Bowdoinham, on Sunday morning last, by Orring Lunt Esq. Mr. Samuel H. P. Lewis, of Portland, to Miss Dolly S. Lunt of the former place.

In Phippsburg, by Andrew Reed, Esq. Capt. Horatio Hall, of Brunswick, to Miss Rebecca Rogers, of Phippsburg.

By the same, Mr. Thomas Oliver, of Phippsburg, to Miss Hannah Greenlow, of Georgetown.

In this town, October 10th, Mr. WILLIAM NOYES, of Hallowell, Publisher of the Chronicle, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Mr. ISAAC NELSON, of this town.

DIED,

In Portland, on Sunday morning, 7th inst, Mrs Mary T., wife of Capt. George Bradford. 59.

At St. John, N. B. 2d inst., Capt. Jonathan Farley, of Portland, 75.

In Boston, 7th inst. Miss Susan Whitney, of Maine, aged 18.

In Pekin, Ill. of bilious fever, Mr. James S. Atkins, of New Sharon, 26.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 1, 1838.

At market 400 beef cattle, 350 stores, 2450 sheep, and 1500 swine.

Prices—beef cattle—sales were brisk. First quality 7 50; second quality 6 75 a \$7; third-quality 5 50 a \$6.

Stores in good demand. Yearlings 9 a 14; two year old 16 a 28; three year old 22 a 30.

Sheep—sales brisk at 1 62, 1 88, 2 16, 2 50 & 3 25.

Swine—Last week's prices were fully supported. Lots to peddle at 6 1-2 a 7 1-2; at retail 7 1-2 a 9 old hogs 7 a 9c.

WANTED.

Immediately at the office of this paper at Winthrop, a smart active boy from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business.

October, 16 1838.

NOTICE.

For sale by the Subscriber two beef Cows.

H. G. O. MORTON.

Winthrop, October 15.

11.

Barley, Oats and White Beans.

A. F. PALMER & CO. will pay Cash and the highest Market price, for Barley, Oats and white Beans, delivered at their Store No. 3 Kennebec Row, in all of the present month

Hallowell, Oct. 6 1838

3w is.

Farm for Sale.

For sale extremely low a valuable farm delightfully situated near Week's Mill in New Sharon, on a good road and within a short distance of a Meetinghouse, mills school house, &c. Said farm contains one hundred acres of excellent land, is well fenced, has a good wood lot, two good orchards a large part engrafted with choice fruit, a one story double house nearly finished, a wood house and a good barn, besides a grain barn, corn barn, and other out buildings. There is also on said farm an inexhaustible quarry of limestone, which owing to its natural position and formation may be quarried at a small expense.

TERMS, about one half down, the remainder in annual payments for a term of years if desired.

THOMAS STEVENS.

New Sharon, Oct. 3, 1838.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Special Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1838.

HIRAM B. WHITTIER Administrator of the Estate of **NATHANIEL WHITTIER**, late of Farmington, in the County of Franklin, deceased, having presented his 1st account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Tuesday of October instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest, J. J. EVELETH, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. J. Eveleth Register.

Feathers.

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russia Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality not purified, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row.

S. G. LADD.

Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.

West's New and Cheap THRASHING MACHINE,

ADVANTAGEOUSLY WORKED BY ONE OR TWO MEN
Patented July 26, 1838.

The great practical advantage of this machine is, that it enables the farmer to perform himself, at his most leisure season, that which he has been in the habit of hiring others to do; thereby saving a heavy annual tax.

It thrashes mowed or reaped grain as clean as horse power can do. One man propels and feeds the Machine, and can work advantageously alone—occasionally stopping to rake off the straw; while two men keep it in constant motion, changing alternately. The man who rakes off the straw puts up the bundles as wanted.

It is not dangerous or liable to injury, as the end of a crowbar can be run into the Machine without doing any damage, otherwise than the loss of a few moments to right the beaters, which the bar will set back.

If the wheat be good, one man will thrash from 10 to 15 bushels, and two men from 20 to 30 per day. About 75 bushels sowing has been thrashed with this Machine, which fully attests its utility.

Persons wishing to purchase Machines, and the right of using the same, or the right of using for any State, County or Town, will please apply to the subscribers at Greene, (Kennebec Co.,) Maine.

AMMI WEST,
MERRICK LAMB,
JOS. M. RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTUS SPRAGUE,
LUTHER THOMAS,
FREEMAN COBURN.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, having used Mr. West's New Thrashing Machine at our barns, and feel confident it will come into general use as it becomes generally known. Thirty bushels per day can be thrashed by two men with as much ease as ten with flails. In the purchase of this machine we study economy, as we save paying out our money or our wheat for that which this Thrasher enables us to do ourselves.

Wm. Mower,
Daniel Williams, Jr.,
Nath'l. Robbins,
Josiah Larrabee,
Jesse Coburn, Jr.,
Jacob Parker,
Alfred Pierce,
J. Austin,

Luther Robbins,
Enos Wilkins,
Silas Richardson,
Jabez Pratt,
Eliphalet Coburn,
Dan'l Alexander,
Peter Mower,

We, the subscribers, have worked the past eight days with Mr. West's New Thrashing machine; we can work with as much or more ease than with flails, and do three times as much.

RUSSEL LAMB,
ELI H. LAMB.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

I have a number of times seen "West's Thrasher" in operation, and fully believe it to be such a Machine as the wants of the farmer demand, and cheerfully recommend it as such.

ELIJAH BARRELL.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

6W33

Stoves, Fire Frames and Tin Ware.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Store in Farmington Centre Village, a large assortment of

Cooking, Shop, Schoolhouse, Parlor and other Stoves,

Among which may be found the following:

Read's Improved and Perfect Premium,
Stewart's do.
De Groff and Shear do.
Conant's Improved Rotary,
Spaulding's Parlor Stove,
Six Plate and Box do.
Franklin do.
Fire Frames of all sizes,

Together with a great variety of TIN WARE, Cast Iron Oven, Ash and Furnace Doors, Cauldron Kettles, Iron Wire, Brass Fire Setts, Brass Kettles, Sheet Iron Stoves, and other articles too numerous to particularize.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Lead work done at short notice, and on fair terms.

Persons purchasing any of the above are requested call and examine.

H. W. FAIRBANKS

Sept. 13, 1838.

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

An emigrant who went from New-England to the 'Far West,' and there lost his wife, his child, and his own health, by complaints incident to the climate, sends us the following

LAMENT.

I sigh for the land I have left far behind,
The land of my fathers, my birth, and my childhood,
For relatives dear, and for friends that were kind,
For the hills and the dales, and the New-England wild-wood,—

The cool spring that gush'd from the side of the hill,
The old oaken tree that o'er-shadowed the sabbath,
Where the pitcher of stone so often was filled
To gladden our palates, when from labor we came.
The hand, too, that bore it—the loved one of earth,—
The joy of my life, my Emily dear!
No feelings impeded the pleasure and mirth,
That reigned in our cottage while contentment was there.

These scenes now to me, like the shadow that's gone,
Are the themes of my thoughts by night and by day,
While in the far west, now drear and alone,
Forthas, sweet New-England I ardently pray.
Could I once more enjoy the vigor and health
Thy bounty can give and thy climate bestow,
I never again should sigh for the wealth
That from the famed prairies abundantly flow.

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

The axe should be laid at the root of the Tree.

MR. EDITOR:—I am aware that the agitation of the Peace Question, whenever there is a rumor of war in our borders, is looked upon by many with an eye of suspicion. They regard every movement in relation to the subject, as intended to have a direct bearing only upon the question of war then pending, and as a covert scheme for favoring some political party. But so far as the discussion of this subject is concerned, I know no party, either in politics or religion. However gratifying it may be to every friend of Peace and of Humanity to see the difficulties which threaten to disturb our peace, amicably adjusted, to direct our efforts mainly to the prevention of war in any particular instance would be only laboring to lop off a branch, while the tree itself is left, to send out others in its place. We may as well try to dry up a fountain by throwing obstructions into one of the streams that flow from it. For there will always be occasion for war, so long as one generation after another is trained up to believe that war is necessary and honorable. There is a fountain of error as broad as Christendom, constantly supplied by a false education, which will continue to send forth its desolating surges over the nations of the earth, till "the people" will be induced to investigate the subject candidly for themselves, and look at the practice in its native deformity and utter uselessness, and educate their children accordingly; then like the inquisition and trial by ordeal, it will be numbered with other barbarities of the dark ages.

I was about to write a short article on the causes of war, when I received from a friend, "A series of letters written by Lillian Ching to his brethren in the Island of Loo Choo, during a residence of five or six years in the U. States," and which I wish every inhabitant of Christendom would read.

As many of your readers may not have had an opportunity to read them, I should like to furnish them with a few extracts.

After giving some account of this country and the appearance of the inhabitants, in which he speaks very highly of their intelligence and general knowledge, he reminds his countrymen of the idea they received of Christianity, when the Britons visited their Island, and calling themselves Christians, explained to them the use of their ships of war and their guns.

"After my arrival in this country, I found that the Christians of these States had not only their ships of war, and men trained to fight on the ocean, but that throughout the country, the young men spend several days in each year to learn to fight on the land. It is supposed that more than a million of men are thus trained every year."

"I am also told, that this people in time of war pray to their God to assist them in destroying their fellow men, and such prayers are offered up in the name of Jesus Christ, who is called their Mediator and their Saviour. From such facts, it was very natural to infer that the Christians regard their God and their Mediator as beings who have great delight in deeds of war and bloodshed—especially when practiced on a large scale. I was therefore induced to make some inquiry respecting the religion of this people." "And was referred to a book called the Holy Bible, which they said would give me a full account of Christianity. I was also told that I should find the Christian religion far preferable to any other, as its tendency is to make men love one another, and to live in peace. How to reconcile this with what I had learned of the practice of Christians, I could not understand. But having obtained the Sacred Book, I resolved to examine it myself."—He then speaks briefly of his examination of the Old Testament, and of its predictions respecting the Messiah and His reign of Peace. Then adds that no people on earth are more addicted to war than Christians, none who are at more expense to 'learn war,' and to be always ready to fight. "So far as I can learn, the Christians employ the same means for making war and for preserving peace! By this I mean that in both cases they cultivate the spirit of war, praise the deeds of war, and prepare for conflict!"—"You will be amazed on learning how early the military spirit, the spirit of violence and murder, is infused into the minds of children by Christian parents—and how continually this spirit is cultivated throughout the land. No sooner are little boys able to go alone, than many of them are furnished with miniature swords or guns, and taught their use. They are also taught to look forward to the time, when by weapons of death they will acquire renown! For boys of larger size, military Academies or Fencing schools, are provided, in which various modes of manslaughter are scientifically taught, and the young imbued with a thirst for fighting glory.

Indeed, no exertions, no expense, and no applause, are spared to keep alive the love of military fame. I have sometimes attended their public trainings and reviews, and have witnessed what are called sham fights, designed to familiarize the minds of the young to the idea of killing one another.

"Can you believe that an intelligent people are so bewildered as to suppose that these are the surest means for preventing war? Such, however, is the fact. At least, so it is said, and I believe truly; for it is asserted by some of the most eminent men in the country. But from such an education, I should suppose that wars would naturally result; and that murder, in various forms, would abound in the land. Nor am I surprised to see the weekly and daily newspapers of this country much occupied with horrid accounts of murders. They appear to be the genuine fruit of the seed so industriously sown. Besides, there is a privileged class of people in this country, denominated 'Gentlemen of Honor,' who for trivial offences, will fight one another, according to established rules, generally with pistols, but sometimes with muskets or swords." "In this way many lose their lives, and bring great distress on their families. As barbarous and abominable as this practice is, there is not virtue enough in the land to effect its abolition. Nor is it probable that it will be accomplished while the more atrocious custom of public war shall retain its popularity.

"Within thirty years, all the nations of Christendom have been at war with each other, and in some of their battles, from ten to eighty thousand men have been found dead at the close of the conflict, and it is probable that the number of wounded was greater than that of the slain! Surely, if the God of the Christians is delighted with such scenes of violence and horror among his children, he must be more malignant than any evil being known to the people of Loo Choo. I may add, if the Christian Messiah is the promoter of such strife, or if

his religion authorizes or encourages such deeds the people of our Island have great reason to be thankful for their ignorance of Christianity.

"It is however possible that the majority of Christians have been under a mistake in respect to the character of their God, their Messiah, and the religion he came to establish. I have already seen some Christians who are, like our Islanders, of a pacific disposition. These peaceful men assure me that I cannot with any propriety, judge of the nature of their religion from the warring character of Christian nations. They also affirm, that if the precepts of Jesus Christ, had been regarded by all who have assumed the name of Christians, I should never have heard of fighting Christians. When I have thoroughly examined their New Testament, I may be better able to inform you respecting the correctness of this opinion. On disputed points I have often observed the minority to have the right of the question. I hope it will be found so in this case; for, to me, it is shocking to think of a God who can be pleased with hatred and war, robbery, murder, and devastation among his rational offspring.

"I believe it to be a fact, that men are much influenced by the views they entertain of their God, whether correct or false.—I lately observed in the Essays of Lord Bacon, a great man of England, the following remark:—"It were better to have no idea of God at all, than such as are unworthy of him." He quotes Plutarch, a heathen philosopher, as supporting the same opinion, by saying, 'Surely I had much rather men should say there was no such man as Plutarch, than to say there was one Plutarch that would eat his children as soon as born.' If the Christians' God is a good being, I am sure the fighting Christians entertain such ideas as are "unworthy of him." But I am not certain which is the more inhuman, for a parent to "eat his children as soon as they are born," or to educate them for butchers of their species. In my view, both practices are horrible and beneath the dignity of a rational being."

Here, Mr. Editor, in my view, is the root of the evil. This warlike propensity is often charged upon "our nature." It is said that "mankind are born into the world with it." And as though this was not enough, parents begin before their children are out of the cradle to foster this propensity. And instead of cherishing, as they often think, a spark of patriotism, they are administering to the worst passions of the human heart, and many an unconscious parent has doubtless been instrumental, in this way, of filling the world with blood and carnage. Fathers, and mothers too, think of this; for "those who rock the cradle, rule the world."

Vassalboro'.

E. F.

Particular Notice.

The subscriber having sold his interest in the Maine Farmer, requests all persons indebted for the same previous to the present (6th) volume, to make immediate payment to him in Hallowell.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, Oct. 3, 1838.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale one Sow and eight Pigs of the Newbury white and Bedford improved breed.

PAINE WINGATE.

Hallowell, Oct. 8, 1838.

For Sale.

A few Bucks of the South Down, crossed with the Dishley and Merino Breeds.

ALSO—A few pairs of the Bedford breed of H.

J. W. HAINES.

Hallowell, Oct. 2, 1838.

Strayed,

From the subscriber in Sidney, in May last, a red horse colt, with a dark mane and tail, four years old last spring. Whoever will return him to the subscriber or give any information, so that he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

LAURISTON GUILD.

Sidney, Sept. 25, 1838.